

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

The Intelligencer.

The Parkersburg Republican Convention which met yesterday in Parkersburg presents to the voters of the State a ticket for the State officers headed by Nathan Goff, Junior, for Governor. The ticket is composed of men of unexceptionable character, well and favorably known throughout the State.

The platform fully endorses the nominations of Hayes and Wheeler for President and Vice President of the United States. Upon domestic questions it is explicit in the enumeration and condemnation of the odious, un-American and extravagant features of the administration of State affairs by the Democratic party.

On the County Court system it gives forth no uncertain sound but is strong and earnest in its condemnation of that effete system as a step backwards in the prompt, efficient and economical administration of justice. It recommends the re-adoption of the township system which was established by the first Constitution.

Living. Much has been said and written upon the economics of living. If people derive no advantage from the general depression in the price of the necessities of life it is certainly not for want of statistics for there have been and are still being spread in elaborate comparison over the columns of the public journals both metropolitan and provincial. When we remember that food, shelter and clothing are topics which command universal attention, it is something wonderful that the average American citizen cannot be brought to contemplate them from some practical standpoint which will enable him to profit substantially from the facts and figures which every man and woman delights in discussing. It is only certain that, with few exceptions, American housekeepers do not succeed in a satisfactory solution of the great problem of living upon a stated sum so as to lay by something which in time will obviate the necessity for continuous grinding labor.

In 1873 prices on nearly all articles of family consumption had reached the maximum point owing to the period of financial prosperity which followed the war, but since the panic which occurred in autumn of that year prices have gradually tended downward, so that in three years the reduction in the wholesale price of family necessities in 1876, is from 25 to 33 per cent lower on an average than in 1873 before the panic.

On examination of comparative tables published in the leading journals of the East for the year 1873 and 1876 we find the prices of staple articles at wholesale.

	1873.	1876.
Wheat	45 00	25 00
Barley	35 00	20 00
Oats	25 00	15 00
Flour	40 00	25 00
Butter	30 00	20 00
Eggs	25 00	15 00
Beans	20 00	15 00
Peas	15 00	10 00
Apples	10 00	5 00
Pears	8 00	4 00
Oranges	12 00	6 00
Lemons	10 00	5 00
Strawberries	15 00	8 00
Raspberries	12 00	6 00
Blackberries	10 00	5 00
Cherries	8 00	4 00
Peaches	10 00	5 00
Plums	8 00	4 00
Grapes	12 00	6 00
Small Fruits	10 00	5 00
Vegetables	15 00	8 00
Onions	10 00	5 00
Potatoes	8 00	4 00
Turnips	5 00	3 00
Carrots	4 00	2 00
Beets	3 00	2 00
Cucumbers	2 00	1 00
Peppers	1 00	0 50
Tomatoes	1 00	0 50
Corn	15 00	10 00
Wheat	45 00	25 00
Barley	35 00	20 00
Oats	25 00	15 00
Flour	40 00	25 00
Butter	30 00	20 00
Eggs	25 00	15 00
Beans	20 00	15 00
Peas	15 00	10 00
Apples	10 00	5 00
Pears	8 00	4 00
Oranges	12 00	6 00
Lemons	10 00	5 00
Strawberries	15 00	8 00
Raspberries	12 00	6 00
Blackberries	10 00	5 00
Cherries	8 00	4 00
Peaches	10 00	5 00
Plums	8 00	4 00
Grapes	12 00	6 00
Small Fruits	10 00	5 00
Vegetables	15 00	8 00
Onions	10 00	5 00
Potatoes	8 00	4 00
Turnips	5 00	3 00
Carrots	4 00	2 00
Beets	3 00	2 00
Cucumbers	2 00	1 00
Peppers	1 00	0 50
Tomatoes	1 00	0 50

At retail, perhaps, in some cases the reduction has not been in proportion to the shrinkage in wholesale prices. Still the following table will show that it has been very marked. In the articles enumerated above, the changes have been for 1873 and 1876 as follows:

Wheat 45 00 to 25 00  
Barley 35 00 to 20 00  
Oats 25 00 to 15 00  
Flour 40 00 to 25 00  
Butter 30 00 to 20 00  
Eggs 25 00 to 15 00  
Beans 20 00 to 15 00  
Peas 15 00 to 10 00  
Apples 10 00 to 5 00  
Pears 8 00 to 4 00  
Oranges 12 00 to 6 00  
Lemons 10 00 to 5 00  
Strawberries 15 00 to 8 00  
Raspberries 12 00 to 6 00  
Blackberries 10 00 to 5 00  
Cherries 8 00 to 4 00  
Peaches 10 00 to 5 00  
Plums 8 00 to 4 00  
Grapes 12 00 to 6 00  
Small Fruits 10 00 to 5 00  
Vegetables 15 00 to 8 00  
Onions 10 00 to 5 00  
Potatoes 8 00 to 4 00  
Turnips 5 00 to 3 00  
Carrots 4 00 to 2 00  
Beets 3 00 to 2 00  
Cucumbers 2 00 to 1 00  
Peppers 1 00 to 0 50  
Tomatoes 1 00 to 0 50

In fish, poultry, butter, cheese and eggs there has been a decline from 25 to 33 per cent.

In vegetables it is very hard to determine specifically the price in tabular form, since the retail prices vary greatly differ on the same day and between market stalls not a hundred feet apart.

Another item which enters somewhat largely into the calculation, is the measurement where articles are sold in that way. The wholesale basket usually contains 32 quarts, while the loose method of measuring at retail in many instances does not give more than 20 quarts to the bushel. For such condition there is no remedy but vigilance on the part of the purchaser.

The most satisfactory and reliable way of getting the retail values of vegetables is to add 25 per cent to the wholesale price as the advance on wholesale rates is seldom less than that.

In groceries and provisions all goods, with the exception of hog products, beef, and coffee are on an average 25 to 30 per cent cheaper than in 1873. Canned goods, fruits and vegetables, which a few years ago were only to be found on the tables of the rich, have come to be the daily necessities of every table, and are now an average of 40 per cent below the prices of 1873. Canned peaches are 20 per cent, canned corn 20 per cent, and canned tomatoes 50 per cent lower than in 1873.

family in the same circumstances and leave a margin of from 15 to 25 per cent for the savings account. It is a fact, however, that such is not the case, and most housekeepers will honestly confess that they have received but little apparent benefit from the undeniable shrinkage in prices. With the market statistics showing a reduction of 25 to 33 per cent in food, of 10 to 25 per cent in household goods, of 25 to 33 per cent in both cotton and woolen clothing, of from 15 to 25 per cent in house furnishing goods, twenty out of twenty-five housekeepers if asked would reply, "that it costs them more to live now than it did in 1873." Scarcely one of them, however, have any reason satisfactory to themselves or to any body else, beyond the somewhat puerile claim that things are about as high as before. The shrewd men of business, the wholesalers and retailers, are ready with the explanations why, when prices have declined 30 per cent, the grasp of economic principles has not improved above three per cent.

It is a fact that comparatively few housekeepers take the trouble to inform themselves of what constitutes the difference in articles of the same group, such as tea, coffee, &c. The tea which three years ago housekeepers were content to use at 80 cents per pound, have declined to 50 cents, but these same consumers, instead of availing themselves of this shrinkage, still drink 80 cent tea.

After the war, when what is known as State flour in New York brought \$0 00 per barrel, or more, people in moderate circumstances were content to use it and were seemingly satisfied. Now when the same flour is selling at from \$2 50 to \$3 50 per barrel, it is virtually without a home market and is shipped abroad to the Atlantic Islands or somewhere else.

Our readers can for themselves, out of their own experience, run back this comparison into almost everything that enters into the necessities of life so that we need not trace it further. It is sufficient to show that if those who most need the advantages of contraction do not derive the full benefit of the present condition of the markets it is because they prefer to sacrifice their money rather than their convenience.

One thing is certain that until they are willing to take the time and trouble to find out why their living costs them as today as it did in 1873 they never will derive any benefit from the lowering of market prices. To prosper, or even to live comfortably, the Americans must become like the French and Germans, close shoppers.

**The Bloody Shirt.**  
(From the Cincinnati Gazette of Yesterday.)  
This is a term which greatly disturbs the Democratic party, and to a certain class of Republicans it is also somewhat disagreeable. It is proper, therefore, and especially in this time of inquiry, to inquire, what is it? It is a reference, of course, to the late war. The war is over, and if its results were in good faith accepted, there would be no excuse for reviving or keeping alive its recollections. But, unfortunately, the results are not as accepted, and the whole management of it, he expected to make enough out of the job to save the bank from failure; it was the last thing to do to save it. If the scheme had been carried out, I don't think it would have failed. Mr. Ralston took the funds of the bank to call on the water scheme, Palace Hotel, Kimball Manufacturing, Mission Woolen Mills, and other outside enterprises. No one thought he would take money, but the stockholders thought it was his own fortune he was carrying off. The bank was to be changed one day to make good the account of Leland Stanford at the bank at the latter's request. After the failure of the bank I found the amount had not been credited on the books, but Ralston had taken it, and I got a guarantee from Ralston that the amount should be paid to the bank. Stanford's debt, but received no certificate of deposit, but took as security bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, which Stanford had deposited with the bank as security for its overdrafts. The bank, however, did not charge the charge in the *Alta* of November 30th, 1875, that the proprietors of the *Bulletin* and *Gulf* remitted money to Simonson, N. Y., to speculate in stocks; that they strove to make the panic as disastrous as possible, and were in conspiracy to rob the bank, to test it, to know if it could stand; those parties to affect stock values or to break the bank or cause a public loss of confidence in it. The cause of the failure of the bank was that Mr. Ralston used the funds for his own purposes and did not report the same to the bank. He kept the money and never came into the bank. One instance was that of Carpenter's certificate for over half a million. Ralston's total indebtedness was over \$4,000,000. You may call it what you like; it was misappropriation. As to over issue of bank notes, I made no charge of that until after the bank had resumed. I am credibly informed that there was an over issue to a large amount, but it had been retired and the stock stood all right when I took the books in hand. Witness evaded the question by saying that the stock retired, and the point was not pressed by the Judge. It was retired in the interest of the Ralston estate before the suspension of the bank. There were overtures made by persons interested in the bank to get some arrangement with Flood & O'Brien by which the firm were to take the bank and carry it on, the parties making the proposition offering to become responsible to the amount of \$1,000,000 if the assets of the bank were not sufficient. I was a party to that, but I do not know of any false news published by the *Gulf* and *Bulletin* at that time. After the failure I had an interview with the proprietors of those papers and suggested that the newspaper controversy then going on upon the subject was detrimental to the interests of the bank and that they should suspend it. They agreed to do so, but they did not. They were charged with doing things that they were not guilty of, but on my informing them that we were doing our best to resume they too favored that result and agreed in effect to drop the controversy. It was admitted on all hands it would be for the interest of the community and that they would do nothing to impede us in the work of resuming. I think they afterwards did all that was possible to assist us.

ons only with reference to rights and results, and if the latter are to be given up by the conquerors to the conquered, the former will be understood in history as the aggressor and the offender. This is the way we get at the bloody shirt, and into this way the country is forced by the course of the Confederate army. The war was right, or it was wrong. Which? This is the question. If it was right, then it would be the double distilled essence of folly, of wickedness, and of treachery to permit the party guilty of the causeless and atrocious rebellion to step in and take control of the government saved at such an enormous cost of blood and treasure. If on the other hand, the rebellion was not right in principle, then the authors of that rebellion would succeed to power and the results of the war for the Union ought to be wiped out. This is the issue. It is a live issue. It ought not to be so, but it is. It is not an issue that the Republican party has sought, but it is an issue that has been forced upon it, that will be met and can be avoided.

In meeting this issue the bloody shirt, so called, is inevitable. The contest being between the supporters of the rebellion on one side and the supporters of the war for the Union on the other side, for the cause of the government, the people are bound to consider and are bound to know the friends of the Union on its enemies. It is true that the St. Louis platform accepts the results of the war. So did the platform of 1868 and 1872, but actions speak louder than words. We can not accept professions that are contradicted by practice. The St. Louis platform is no more than blank paper, contrasted with the action and spirit of the Confederate Congress, and the Mississippi and South Carolina massacres, and the unbroken utterances of such men as Hill and Tucker in the hall of the House of Representatives, and the candidacy of a man for the Presidency who never sympathized with the war for the Union, and who, in 1864, declared the war a failure, and demanded a cessation of hostilities and a compromise with the rebels in arms. The Union men of the Nation would be unworthy of the cause they represented, if they permitted themselves to be deceived by their old enemies. The time has not come in which we can safely forget the war for the Union, the men who conducted the rebellion, the issues involved in the bloody contest, and the men who will come until the party responsible for the rebellion shall cease to contend for the control of the government—until, not on paper alone, but in mere party platforms, but in practice, in the South and in the North, in Massachusetts and in Massachusetts. It shall be demonstrated that the war for the Union was right, and that the rebellion was a crime against civilization and against liberty. When this shall be demonstrated there will be no color line, no rebel line, and the bloody shirt will be folded up and put out of sight.

**Operations of Ralston of California.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—In the *Bulletin* of yesterday the further testimony of Michael Rees and D. O. Mills, was taken before the Third District Court Commissioner yesterday. Rees testified to the following effect: The failure of the bank was caused by Ralston taking the money from it to expend on outside affairs. Ralston was architect of the job to sell the Spring Valley Water-Works and the Calaveras Valley scheme to the city at a profit of about \$8,000,000. I helped him to furnish a large amount to buy stock, advanced between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000, and he well as in whole management of it; he expected to make enough out of the job to save the bank from failure; it was the last thing to do to save it. If the scheme had been carried out, I don't think it would have failed. Mr. Ralston took the funds of the bank to call on the water scheme, Palace Hotel, Kimball Manufacturing, Mission Woolen Mills, and other outside enterprises. No one thought he would take money, but the stockholders thought it was his own fortune he was carrying off. The bank was to be changed one day to make good the account of Leland Stanford at the bank at the latter's request. After the failure of the bank I found the amount had not been credited on the books, but Ralston had taken it, and I got a guarantee from Ralston that the amount should be paid to the bank. Stanford's debt, but received no certificate of deposit, but took as security bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, which Stanford had deposited with the bank as security for its overdrafts. The bank, however, did not charge the charge in the *Alta* of November 30th, 1875, that the proprietors of the *Bulletin* and *Gulf* remitted money to Simonson, N. Y., to speculate in stocks; that they strove to make the panic as disastrous as possible, and were in conspiracy to rob the bank, to test it, to know if it could stand; those parties to affect stock values or to break the bank or cause a public loss of confidence in it. The cause of the failure of the bank was that Mr. Ralston used the funds for his own purposes and did not report the same to the bank. He kept the money and never came into the bank. One instance was that of Carpenter's certificate for over half a million. Ralston's total indebtedness was over \$4,000,000. You may call it what you like; it was misappropriation. As to over issue of bank notes, I made no charge of that until after the bank had resumed. I am credibly informed that there was an over issue to a large amount, but it had been retired and the stock stood all right when I took the books in hand. Witness evaded the question by saying that the stock retired, and the point was not pressed by the Judge. It was retired in the interest of the Ralston estate before the suspension of the bank. There were overtures made by persons interested in the bank to get some arrangement with Flood & O'Brien by which the firm were to take the bank and carry it on, the parties making the proposition offering to become responsible to the amount of \$1,000,000 if the assets of the bank were not sufficient. I was a party to that, but I do not know of any false news published by the *Gulf* and *Bulletin* at that time. After the failure I had an interview with the proprietors of those papers and suggested that the newspaper controversy then going on upon the subject was detrimental to the interests of the bank and that they should suspend it. They agreed to do so, but they did not. They were charged with doing things that they were not guilty of, but on my informing them that we were doing our best to resume they too favored that result and agreed in effect to drop the controversy. It was admitted on all hands it would be for the interest of the community and that they would do nothing to impede us in the work of resuming. I think they afterwards did all that was possible to assist us.

**By Telegraph.**  
ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT  
TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER  
REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.  
The Largest and Most Enthusiastic Ever Held in the State.  
THE CAPITAL RESOLUTION.  
Goff Nominated for Governor by Acclamation.  
A Good State Ticket  
PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

PARKERSBURG, July 27. The Republican State Convention met at 11 A. M. and organized by electing Judge C. W. Smith, of Cabell county, temporary Chairman and Messrs. Burke, of Monroe county, and Morris, of Ritchie county, Secretaries.

Nearly every county is represented. The Third District delegates came on a chartered boat bringing with them a brass band and upwards of one hundred delegates. The greater portion of the First District delegates came upon the steamer Courier and on account of fog did not arrive until noon. The Convention is one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the State. Judge Smith in taking the chair made an able and earnest speech. The regular committees were appointed and the Convention adjourned till 2 P. M.

The Committee on Credentials reported about 500 delegates present. The permanent officers are A. W. Campbell, of Ohio county, President, and a Vice President from each Senatorial District. G. W. Atkinson, of Kanawha, was elected Secretary, and all the Republican editors present as assistants.

The Committee on Basis of Representation reported as the basis the vote for President Grant in 1872. A minority report was made favoring ten votes for each delegate in the Legislature. The majority report was adopted.

Col. Grover, of Athens, Ohio, being present, made an able speech for Hayes and Wheeler. Speeches were also made by C. D. Hubbard, W. H. H. Flick, R. H. Freer and Hon. A. I. Boreman. The speeches were enthusiastically received.

The Committee on Resolutions made majority and minority reports, the difference being on the Capital resolution which was defeated in the Democratic State Convention at Charleston.

An excited discussion took place over the Capital question, which was participated in by a large number of delegates. A vote was taken by counties, with the following result: 19,786 votes in favor of submitting the question to popular vote and 13,327 against.

The following is the resolution on the Capital question adopted by the Convention: The continued agitation and discussion by the Legislature of the location of the Capital of the State, without the possibility of arriving at any final or permanent conclusion, is detrimental to the best interests of the State, expensive in the loss of time that should be devoted to legitimate legislative duties, and has a corrupting tendency in promoting a spirit of rivalry and in local legislation, and in the position of President and Vice President, we see the exaltation of real merit, and accord to them the character of devoted patriots, and not the writers of peace resolutions; the friends of honest labor, and not the manipulators of political intrigues, of real reformers, and not pretenders; statesmen, not politicians.

Resolved, That we welcome the co-operation of all men, of all parties who will unite with us in relieving the people of this State from existing evils, and in the establishment of good government. All of which is respectfully submitted.

**CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.**  
**Shooting Affray.**  
OMAHA, July 27.—At Casey, Iowa, yesterday, a shooting affray took place, in which a farmer named Stephen Oakes Oakes claims that it was done in self-defense. He is under arrest.

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**An Unknown Victim.**  
MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 27.—Yesterday morning the body of an unknown white man was found in the river twelve miles below this city, with a rope around his neck, and a bullet hole in his forehead. Nothing was found on the body to indicate the name. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered that the deceased came to his death from hanging or shooting or both. He was apparently 35 years of age.

**CHARGED WITH KIDNAPING.**  
NEW YORK, July 27.—Jeremiah Fairbanks, ex-captain of the State National Guard, was arrested last evening charged with kidnaping the funds of the institution.

oppressive. It has extorted large sums of money from the people and spent the same in the construction of a penitentiary unnecessarily large, that it might fill it with importations of convicts found guilty by the federal courts in other States, whose compulsory and cheap labor should be brought into competition with the honest toil of our mechanics and laborers, thus reducing the already distressed condition of this class of our citizens, and swelling the profits of contractors and jobbers.

It has so tampered with the school law as to make it contradictory, complicated and confused, and has converted the schools themselves into a mere shuttlecock for contending local factions, and has enabled a clique to spend in the wages of teachers by the unwarranted withholding of their payment.

It has given us a homestead exemption law, which, in its enforcement, permits the landlord to strip an unfortunate tenant of the last piece of household furniture, and even to rob him of the scanty clothing which covers his famishing children.

It has covered up the frauds and peculations of public officials; has defended their perperations; rewarded them with tokens of favor, and sheltered them from the legitimate consequences of their crimes.

It has, by discriminating legislation and heavy taxes, driven many of our best citizens to seek new homes in the far West.

It has destroyed local self-government, concentrated power in the hands of cliques at the court houses, and has arranged for the collection and disbursement of county moneys as to greatly inconvenience the holders of claims, and to foster at the county seats a class of money changers, shavers and sharpers.

It has with wasteful extravagance appropriated money for bogus railroads, soap companies, and the like, with unusual privileges, for the exclusive benefit of bankrupt corporations.

We therefore demand such amendments to the Constitution as will relieve it from odium, incongruities, and absurdities.

The occasion which once existed for test oaths having passed away, we declare ourselves opposed to their restoration, notwithstanding the charges of our opponents to the contrary.

We demand the protection of values and industries being such as to make the present rate of State taxation burdensome, we pledge ourselves to a reduction of the amount of taxation for general State purposes.

We demand the abolition of the county courts, and the establishment of a single court of local self-government; the exclusion of everything of a sectarian or partisan character from our schools.

We demand the selection, to places of public positions, of men who are capable, honest, and sober, and the prompt and effective removal of all public men guilty of fraud, peculation, or official misconduct.

We demand the enactment of a just homestead law.

We endorse the principles of the platform of the National Republican Convention, and we pledge to its nominees our cordial and undivided support, recognizing in the selection of Hayes and Wheeler an endorsement of the record of patriotism, integrity, and true worth, which has been written on every page of their history.

In their nomination as candidates, and the position of President and Vice President, we see the exaltation of real merit, and accord to them the character of devoted patriots, and not the writers of peace resolutions; the friends of honest labor, and not the manipulators of political intrigues, of real reformers, and not pretenders; statesmen, not politicians.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, July 27. Mr. Foster, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for the construction of the Washington monument. Increased with amendments, one of which increases the amount to \$200,000.

A message from the Senate announcing the death of Senator Caperton, of West Virginia, was presented.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the usual resolutions were adopted.

Messrs. Wilson, Banks, Luttrell, Douglas, Hardenburg, Faulkner and Kasson were appointed a committee to accompany the body to West Virginia.

The House adjourned.

**SENATE.**  
IN MEMORIAM.  
Immediately after the reading of the Journal, Mr. Bayard said:

"I am sure that the Senate and country will be deeply moved by the announcement of the melancholy death of yesterday, the death of our late friend and brother, Allen T. Caperton, Senator from West Virginia. I move as a mark of respect, so justly due to the memory of this excellent and honorable man, that the Senate stand adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock."

Mr. Stevenson said he concurred in what had been said by the Senator from Delaware. He moved that a committee of four be appointed to accompany the remains of the deceased to his late residence in West Virginia. Agreed to.

The Committee on Cooper, Booth, Davis and Hitchcock.

Such committee on motion of Bayard was then agreed to and the Senate adjourned.

**WASHINGTON.**  
**Coloading Stopped.**  
WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury has stopped the coload of trade dollars at the Philadelphia and Carson City mints and ordered the San Francisco mint to coin only sufficient to meet the requirements of the Treasury.

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are now ready, including the one on the Louisiana affairs, and others are in course of preparation.

A Democratic caucus was held in the hall of the House to-day, continuing from 8 till 11 o'clock. The question of repealing the date of the resumption of specie payment, after discussion, was voted on, with the result of 50 for and 25 against. This, however, does not afford a test of the result in the House, as not one-half of the Democratic members were present at the caucus. No other question connected with the finances was considered.

The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the West Point Academy bill have arrived at an agreement. The House recedes from the amendments involving \$55,000, and the Senate recedes from the amendments involving \$15,000. The committee remit to the board, provided in the Army bill, the question of professors by a previous law.

There is a prospect of an early compromise on the Indian Appropriation bill, if the Senate shall refuse to take up for consideration the House bill solely proposing a transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. The House will recede from that part of the Indian Appropriation providing for such transfer. This objection removed, the other questions will be of easy adjustment, but will require \$300,000 to be added to the appropriation.

**POLITICAL NOTES.**